

1 MICHAEL BAILEY
2 United States Attorney
2 District of Arizona

3 KRISTEN BROOK
4 Arizona State Bar No. 023121
5 JOSEPH E. KOEHLER
6 Arizona State Bar No. 013288
5 Assistant U.S. Attorneys
Two Renaissance Square
6 40 N. Central Ave., Suite 1800
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
7 Telephone: 602-514-7500
Email: kristen.brook@usdoj.gov
8 Email: joe.koehler@usdoj.gov
Attorneys for Plaintiff

9
10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

11 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

12 United States of America,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem,

16 Defendant.

17
18 No. CR-15-00707-01-PHX-SRB

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
**GOVERNMENT'S SUR-REPLY IN
OPPOSITION TO SUPPLEMENTAL
MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL**

26 Kareem's reply claims suppression of things like pole camera footage that he
27 does not appear in, records related to Saabir Nurse that do not involve him or the
28 Garland attack, and FBI activities that (he alleges) would have embarrassed the FBI
about the quality of its investigation. These are not *Brady* or *Giglio* materials. They
are neither exculpatory nor material, and in light of the strong evidence of Kareem's
guilt, none undermines confidence in the jury's verdict, either individually or
collectively.

29
30 **Background**

31 "Reversal of a conviction or sentence is required only upon a showing that
32 the favorable evidence could reasonably be taken to put the whole case in such a

1 different light as to undermine confidence in the verdict.” *United States v. Olsen*,
 2 704 F.3d 1172, 1183 (9th Cir. 2013) (quotation omitted). “The question is not
 3 whether the defendant would more likely than not have received a different verdict
 4 with the evidence, but whether in its absence he received a fair trial, understood as
 5 a trial resulting in a verdict worthy of confidence.” *Id.*

6 Kareem’s reply claims “[t]his was a close case.” (CR 559 at 19.) To the
 7 contrary, the government’s case against Kareem was very strong – it consisted of
 8 eyewitness testimony concerning Kareem’s actions and statements, and physical and
 9 electronic evidence that corroborated the witnesses’ testimony.

10 A.S. testified that Kareem, Simpson, and Nadir Soofi watched violent jihadist
 11 videos in the Simpson/Soofi apartment in mid-2014, and that they all celebrated
 12 ISIS’s announcement of a caliphate in Iraq and Syria in June 2014. (RT 3/2/16 1752-
 13 1757.) In addition, on November 9, 2014, Simpson forwarded an email to Kareem
 14 about his travel restrictions; this coincided with Simpson’s investigation of potential
 15 Hijrah travel to Syria via Turkey on behalf of ISIS. (Tr. Exh. 190¹). Prior to the
 16 Super Bowl game played on February 1, 2015, Kareem and Simpson discussed a
 17 plan to attack the Super Bowl along with the Westgate shopping mall – a mall
 18 adjacent to the Super Bowl. (RT 2/19/16 643-44.)

19 Kareem aided Simpson and Soofi to acquire firearms first in the summer of
 20 2014, then again between December 2014 and January 2015. (RT 3/2/16 1767-68,
 21 1771-73.) Kareem took Simpson and Soofi shooting in the desert in January 2015
 22 with the weapons he helped them purchase – the same weapons used in the Garland
 23 attack. (RT 2/19/16 639-40, 644, 679, 681-82; RT 2/23/16 887-97, 923-33; RT
 24
 25

26
 27 ¹ The trial exhibits cited in this factual summary were attached as exhibits to the
 28 government’s response to Kareem’s Supplemental Brief in support of his Motion for New
 Trial (CR 441.)

1 2/24/16 966-67; RT 3/2/16 1773-74.) Kareem also showed Simpson and Nadir Soofi
2 how to maintain their weapons. (RT 3/2/16 25-27, 29, 32-33.)

3 Multiple witnesses testified about statements Kareem made before April 2015
4 in which he expressed his desire to attack the Garland contest. (RT 2/24/16 1100-
5 03, 1106-08; 1124-31; RT 2/19/16 647-48, 652.) Kareem made statements to
6 another witness about providing an AK-47 to Simpson in relation to the contest. (RT
7 2/24/16 at 1070-72.) One witness also testified about statements Kareem made to
8 Simpson about strapping a bomb to himself and blowing himself up in a public place
9 such as a shopping mall. (RT 2/24/16 1098-1100, 1131-33.) After the foregoing
10 events, sometime in late March or early April 2015, Kareem decided not to
11 accompany Simpson and Soofi to conduct the attack. (RT 2/19/16 658-60.)

Throughout the trial, the government presented physical and electronic evidence to corroborate the witnesses' testimony. The evidence included ammunition from Kareem's home that matched ammunition found at the attack scene and in the Simpson/Soofi apartment (Tr. Exh. 13, 29, 84, 118), firearm items and a bullet-proof vest matching descriptions given by Stephan Verdugo (RT 2/19/16 639-40, 644; Tr. Exh. 114, 115, 119, 400), and Twitter records in which Simpson referenced a "bro from Philly" (Kareem's hometown) who was laughing at the conversation he was having with a fellow ISIS supporter (Tr. Exh. 480). The evidence also demonstrated Kareem lied during his testimony when he claimed he had not used his Acer computer since it stopped working in November 2014, when records showed he was using it and even tethering it to his Maxwest cell phone in May 2015. (RT 3/9/16 2452-55; Tr. Exh. 481.) This evidence, combined with the testimony of all the witnesses and remaining exhibits, established Kareem's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Argument

In sum, and as explained in more detail below, no suppression of exculpatory or impeaching evidence occurred, and the jury's verdict is worthy of confidence.

1 **1. The absence of Kareem in the pole camera footage does not exonerate**
2 **him.**

3 Kareem's reply claims that pole camera footage from outside of Simpson and
4 Soofi's apartment from May 1-4, 2015, was exculpatory because it did not show
5 him. Specifically, Kareem claims that this would have undermined his notion that
6 if Kareem were involved in the Garland attack, Kareem would have been with
7 Simpson and Nadir Soofi on May 1, 2015, as they prepared to leave to conduct the
8 attack. (CR 559 at 4.)

9 This claim, however, ignores the evidence and argument at trial. The
10 government never argued Kareem was at the Simpson/Soofi apartment on May 1,
11 2015. In fact, the government presented evidence showing Kareem backed away
12 from participating in the attack, although he did not withdraw from the conspiracy.
13 Just as Kareem's active participation in the conspiracy took place before Elton
14 Simpson's communications with the FBI UCE on April 23-24, 2015, it likewise took
15 place well before the pole camera was activated on May 1, 2015. Moreover,
16 Kareem's presence or absence in one place on one date does not make it more or
17 less likely he was in that place or another place on separate dates – including the
18 dates A.S. testified he had been present in the Simpson/Soofi apartment watching
19 ISIS videos. The mere absence of incriminating evidence within a given video or
20 audio recording, interview, or report, does not render that evidence "favorable"
21 under *Brady*. Such information is essentially silent. The fact that it does not
22 implicate a defendant certainly does not mean that it can be construed as favorable
23 to that defendant.

24 In *United States v. Borda*, the court explained, "the fact that Government
25 statements or exhibits are silent and do not implicate a defendant certainly cannot be
26 construed as 'favorable' to that defendant." 41 F. Supp. 2d 16, 24 (D.D.C. 2013).
27 This is because "the absence of incriminating information in a report cannot be
28 turned into an affirmative conclusion that it is 'favorable' to the Defendants and,

1 therefore, cannot constitute *Brady* material." *Id.* See also *id.* at 25 ("Once again,
2 Defendants are asking that the mere absence of incriminating evidence is 'favorable'
3 under *Brady*. That is just not correct . . .").

4 In the same way, and as this Court previously observed in this case (CR 469
5 at 9), the fact that other criminals are involved in other aspects of a crime does not
6 make it less likely that the charged defendant could also be involved. Here, the
7 government never argued that Simpson and Kareem were planning together on May
8 1, 2015. Indeed, the proof at trial focused on Kareem's acts to support and facilitate
9 the attack that occurred well before that date.

10 Kareem points to the testimony of Mustafa Hassan as evidence the
11 government was attempting to show Kareem was engaged in planning with Simpson
12 and Soofi shortly before the attack, and would have appeared in the pole camera
13 video if that were the case. This argument misapprehends the purpose of Hassan's
14 testimony. The government presented Hassan's testimony about Kareem's presence
15 at a restaurant with Simpson the evening of April 30, 2015, to rebut Kareem's claim
16 that he had severed contact with Simpson weeks before the attack.² Simply put, the
17 government presented Hassan's testimony to challenge the credibility of Kareem's
18 statements in the wake of the Garland attack. Why would Kareem have told the FBI
19 he had not contacted Simpson in weeks, when they were in fact out to dinner together
20 on April 30, 2015? Kareem's false statement on this subject was an early sign that
21 he was hiding something, but in no way did the government imply that Kareem was
22 engaged in preparation or planning with Simpson and Nadir Soofi on April 30 or
23 May 1, 2015. The pole camera footage does not advance Kareem's defense that the
24 investigation was unreliable or that the FBI targeted Kareem based on something
25

26
27

28 ² The government made this precise point in its opening statement during Kareem's trial. (RT 2/17/16 at 237.)

1 other than the overwhelming evidence of his guilt. Nor does the footage cast doubt
2 on the adequacy of the investigation.

3 To demonstrate materiality, a defendant must show the evidence would
4 “enable the accused to substantially alter the quantum of proof in his [or her] favor.”
5 *United States v. Marshall*, 532 F.2d 1279, 1285 (9th Cir.1976). On cross-
6 examination of government witnesses, in opening statement, and in closing
7 argument, Kareem extensively explored the quality of the investigation and his
8 claims of bias. The pole camera captured video images, without audio, from a
9 vantage point that showed only the sidewalk area and portal leading to the
10 Simpson/Soofi apartment – it did not show the apartment door or the area
11 immediately adjacent to the door. The footage was marginally probative at best.

12 To the extent it may have been probative, the pole camera footage was
13 consistent with A.S.’s trial testimony. The footage showed Simpson and Soofi
14 coming and going from the area of the apartment, and witness A.S. carrying away
15 his weights and workout equipment, just as he testified during the trial. This
16 undisclosed video footage would not have contradicted the government’s witnesses
17 or shown them to be lying. Nor would it have provided a basis to attack the
18 investigation, advance allegations of investigators’ bias or sloppiness, or support a
19 third-party perpetrator claim. Whatever value it might have had was outweighed by
20 its potential for confusing the jury and wasting the court’s time. *See Fed. R. Evid.*
21 403.

22 The fact that the pole camera footage does not show Kareem on May 1 does
23 not contradict any government evidence or argument, and it does not make it more
24 or less likely that the evidence about what Kareem did was true. *See United States*
25 *v. Joiner*, 727 F. App’x 821, 827-28 (6th Cir. 2018) (rejecting claim that the
26 government “suppressed exculpatory evidence by failing to preserve security camera
27 footage . . . in violation of *Brady*” because defendant failed to show prejudice). The
28 withheld evidence cannot “reasonably be taken to put the whole case in such a

1 different light as to undermine confidence in the verdict.” *Turner v. United States*,
 2 116 A.3d 894 (D.C. 2015), *aff’d*, *Turner v. United States*, --- U.S. ---, 137 S. Ct.
 3 1885 (2017). This is especially true in light of Kareem’s exhaustive attack against
 4 the investigation at trial. Evidence “questioning the adequacy of various aspects of
 5 the government’s investigation itself – as opposed to the adequacy of the evidence
 6 gathered as a result of that investigation – is either irrelevant or of very little
 7 probative value, as it improperly shifts the jury’s focus from the accusations against
 8 the defendant to accusations against the police.” *United States v. Carmichael*, 373
 9 F. Supp. 2d 1293, 1297 (M.D. Ala. 2005).

10 In short, nothing in the pole camera footage falls within the scope of the
 11 government’s discovery obligations under Brady, Giglio, or Rule 16. The
 12 government certainly would have disclosed the video footage had undersigned
 13 counsel known about it during the time of the trial in this case, but would have done
 14 so in the interest of transparency, not out of obligation.

15 **2. The information about Saabir Nurse was irrelevant, tangential, and**
 16 **would have been confusing to the jury.**

17 Kareem claims he would have changed his strategy and called Nurse and
 18 others to testify had the government disclosed Nurse’s phone records, travel records,
 19 and information about further investigation of Nurse prior to trial. These arguments
 20 are addressed in more detail below, but in summary, they raise tangential points that
 21 are of no consequence to any of the issues or testimony in Kareem’s trial, and they
 22 would have been excluded as such. *See United States v. Olsen*, 704 F.3d 1172, 1183
 23 (9th Cir. 2013) (suppressed evidence must cast case in different light sufficient to
 24 undermine confidence in the verdict); *United States v. Robbins*, 197 F.3d 829, 845
 25 (7th Cir. 1999); *United States v. Patrick*, 248 F.3d 11, 23 (1st Cir. 2001). *See also*
 26 *United States v. Estell*, 641 F.App’x 552, 56 (7th Cir. 2016) (rejecting defendant’s
 27 claim that district court erred by preventing him from arguing government’s
 28 investigation of robbery was deficient). The inclusion of such evidence would have

1 had no bearing on Kareem's trial and the information provides no basis to undermine
2 confidence in the verdict.

3 a. The Government's use of Saabir Nurse's phone records in the Wahid trial
4 would not have been relevant to Kareem's defense in his trial.

5 Kareem contends the government's use of Saabir Nurse's phone records in
6 the Wahid trial would have been relevant to Kareem's defense in his own trial. (CR
7 559 at 7.) This argument ignores the fact that Wahid's charges were different from
8 those Kareem faced. Specifically, the indictment against Wahid charged him with
9 one count of making material false statements to the FBI that involved terrorism,
10 and one count of attempted witness tampering. The content of Nurse's phone was
11 relevant to Wahid's case because it provided detail to the timeline of Wahid's
12 communications with Nurse in relation to the timing of his false statements to FBI
13 agents. The timing demonstrated that Wahid knowingly and intentionally provided
14 false information to the agents on May 6, 2015, when the investigation was in its
15 early stages.

16 The information from Nurse's phone and his travel details did not fall within
17 the scope of Rule 16, the Jencks Act, *Brady*, or *Giglio*. The government disclosed
18 to Kareem the additional information, including the content of Nurse's phone,
19 because Kareem had requested the information in his Motion for New Trial and
20 subsequent filings. The government disclosed the information in order to complete
21 the record and provide transparency. As the government noted in its response to
22 Kareem's original Motion for New Trial, any record of Nurse's involvement or
23 contact with Simpson, Nadir Soofi, and Kareem would have been encapsulated in
24 the phone records of the known co-conspirators in this case. (CR 319 at 19-20.)
25 Kareem has pointed to nothing in the content of Nurse's phone that was exculpatory,
26 had impeachment value, or was otherwise material to the defense. Even assuming
27 the information about which Kareem complains was material in some way, it was
28 available through other sources.

1 Kareem notes that the content from Nurse's phone showed that Nurse visited
2 Wahid's apartment on May 6, 2015 at 2:27 a.m. Kareem contends that this content
3 "confirms that Kareem did not communicate much with Nurse and it further shows
4 the relationship between Nurse and Wahid." (CR 559 at 7.) This information is not
5 new. First, during Kareem's trial, Wahid testified that he followed instructions
6 Simpson had given to him by delivering to Nurse an envelope and a key from
7 Simpson (RT 3/8/16 at 2223, 2225, 2231-32.). Wahid testified that he later learned
8 the envelope contained the title to Simpson's car. (RT 3/3/16 at 2225.) Dunston
9 Simpson, Sr., Simpson's father, testified that Nurse subsequently gave him the title
10 and key to Simpson's car. (RT 3/8/16 at 2029.) Second, the government never
11 alleged that Kareem and Nurse were close, and Kareem's own phone records
12 (disclosed in October 2015) reflected that Kareem and Nurse had little contact.
13 Information about the closeness of Nurse's relationships with other associates of
14 Simpson (who were not implicated in the investigation) is irrelevant to Kareem's
15 participation in the conspiracy. Kareem has not shown such information would have
16 been favorable or material to any defense, and has not shown it would have served
17 to impeach any witness who gave testimony in the case.

18 b. Nurse's travel out of the country is not relevant, favorable, or material to
19 Kareem's case.

20 Next, Kareem claims Nurse's travel out of the country "was material to bolster
21 the argument . . . that he did not need a job and one could infer that he left the country
22 due to his concern about the Garland attack until he learned that Kareem had been
23 arrested." (CR 559 at 7-8) Nurse's passport and the travel stamps therein were not
24 remotely relevant to any of the issues in play during Kareem's trial. Even if Nurse's
25 ability to travel and his actual travels were somehow relevant, Kareem has not shown
26 that the relevance of the passport and travel stamps would have been apparent to
27 investigators. *Cf. California v. Trombetta*, 467 U.S. 479, 489 (1984) (destruction of
28

1 evidence violates *Brady* only if potential exculpatory value was apparent prior to
2 destruction).

3 The only evidence concerning Nurse that was even remotely relevant to the
4 issues in this case was the indented letter ostensibly from Simpson to Nurse. That
5 letter referenced money from Nurse being used for an “initial plan . . . that changed”
6 and Simpson providing the title to his car as repayment. Kareem introduced that
7 letter into evidence during his trial.

8 The notion that Nurse’s ability to travel meant Nurse provided financial
9 assistance to Simpson to conduct the Garland attack is nothing more than speculation
10 about matters cumulative to Kareem’s existing knowledge. The fact that Nurse
11 provided a job and cars to Simpson was known prior to trial and was discussed
12 during Kareem’s closing argument. (RT 3/11/16 32-33, 45-49.) In fact, Kareem
13 told the FBI during his interview that he knew Nurse helped Simpson financially.
14 Because he already knew this information, Kareem could have called Nurse or others
15 to provide it, yet he made the strategic decision not to pursue that course.

16 Moreover, this information was inconsequential. The fact that Nurse had the
17 means to travel does not imply that he (a) knew of Simpson’s plan to attack the
18 contest or (b) was willing and did in fact provide financial backing for it. Hajj
19 (making a pilgrimage to Mecca) is a common devout Islamic practice – it does not
20 mean that an individual is preparing to commit violent jihad or supports violent
21 jihad. Kareem offers no support for the speculative proposition that Islamic radicals
22 are more likely to attend Hajj. Indeed, none of the evidence in this case suggests
23 Simpson or Nadir Soofi attended Hajj.

24 Similarly, the fact of Nurse’s travel out of the United States is irrelevant to
25 any of the issues in the case. Kareem’s argument that Nurse may have been staying
26 outside the United States to evade potential arrest is nothing more than pure
27 speculation. Nurse returned to the United States under his true name, which
28 indicates he did not fear arrest. Kareem’s sheer speculation about what he might

1 have done with the additional information does not state a claim under *Brady*. See
2 *Runningeagle v. Ryan*, 686 F.3d 758, 769-70 (9th Cir. 2012) (rejecting *Brady* claim
3 in capital case based on speculation about undisclosed statements jailhouse
4 informant made to prosecutors that potentially implicated third party in murders);
5 *United States v. Sessa*, 711 F.3d 316, 322 (2d Cir. 2013) (speculation about possible
6 other perpetrator of murder insufficient to support claim of *Brady* violation; “The
7 fact that an unidentified person, at some point in the past, had been in [victim’s] car
8 does not plausibly suggest that that person killed [victim]. Nor does the fact that the
9 authorities diligently pursued other leads but found no evidence implicating any
10 other person tend to exculpate Sessa.”).

11 Kareem strategically did not call Nurse to testify at trial. Rather, Kareem
12 attempted to implicate Nurse through innuendo and repeatedly claimed the FBI
13 failed to investigate Nurse. (RT 3/11/16, 32-33, 45, 47 and 49). Kareem now claims
14 he would have called Nurse to testify, but does not set forth any statement of actual
15 proof he would have elicited from Nurse.

16 Nurse denied knowledge of the attack. His denial is consistent with the
17 language in the indented letter ostensibly from Simpson to Nurse. Kareem claims
18 he would have impeached Nurse by showing Nurse had sufficient income to travel
19 and had attended Hajj. This scenario would have been irrelevant under Rule 401,
20 and tangential at best to counter the evidence the government presented about
21 Kareem’s involvement. At worst, it would have come across as an attempt to
22 embarrass Nurse or trigger an invocation of his right against self-incrimination –
23 both of which would have been an appropriate basis for objection under Rule 403.
24 See *United States v. Klinger*, 128 F.3d 705, 709 (9th Cir. 1997) (“It is well established
25 that a criminal defendant may not call a witness if that witness—whether or not a
26 codefendant—‘will merely be invoking his Fifth Amendment right not to testify.’”)
27 (citation omitted); Fed. R. Evid. 611.

28

1 c. The testimony of Special Agents Whitson and Jensen does not support
2 Kareem's argument.

3 Kareem complains that the government did not provide documentation of
4 subsequent FBI interviews with Nurse. (CR 559 at 9; 559-1 at 6.) He claims
5 additional interviews must exist but offers nothing but speculation to support the
6 notion that such reports exist and would be favorable to his case.

7 The only support Kareem offers is the testimony of Special Agent Whitson.
8 However, because SA Whitson was not the case agent for Nurse during or prior to
9 his testimony, he lacked personal knowledge of the details of the Nurse
10 investigation. Kareem's reply argument on this point is nothing more than
11 speculation about the existence of additional reports of interviews of Nurse that may
12 be relevant to this case.

13 Similarly, Kareem argues, “[b]ased on SA Jensen's testimony, it is only
14 logical that the FBI conducted further investigation into Nurse before Kareem's trial
15 or it should have to explain why not. . . . [I]t appears the FBI purposely may have
16 waited until after Kareem's trial to conduct its investigation of Nurse.” (CR 559 at
17 9-10.) Special Agent Kim Jensen testified during the Wahid trial about the
18 importance of the FBI's having learned that Wahid gave Nurse a key and an
19 envelope believed to contain the title to Simpson's car and a letter from Simpson to
20 Nurse. He further testified about the fact that further investigation would have been
21 conducted had Wahid told the truth about passing the envelope from Simpson to
22 Nurse, and how such further investigation might have revealed additional
23 information in the case. He did not state further investigation necessarily would have
24 implicated Nurse.

25 Nor did Special Agent Jensen testify that he had any personal knowledge of
26 the details of the Nurse investigation. He testified that he was one of the case agents
27 investigating Wahid, not one of the agents investigating Nurse. Kareem's argument,
28 again, is nothing more than speculation. Speculation is not a basis for finding a *Brady*

1 violation. *See Wood v. Bartholomew*, 516 U.S. 1, 8 (1995) (“[W]here, as in this case,
 2 a federal appellate court . . . grants habeas relief on the basis of little more than
 3 speculation with slight support, the proper delicate balance between the federal
 4 courts and the States is upset to a degree that requires correction.”). The government
 5 already disclosed the reports of interviews of Nurse that related to Simpson and the
 6 Garland attack. None of the interviews of Nurse contains any information that would
 7 fall within the scope of *Brady*, *Giglio*, or Rule 16 in this case.

8 **3. The tactical intel report and statements in other trials do not undermine**
the verdict in this case.

9 a. **The tactical intel report has no relevance to Kareem’s trial**

10 Regarding the Tactical Intel Report, Kareem complains about the lack of an
 11 explanation of why the report was created in March 2015 and how it played into the
 12 April 9, 2015 request to place a pole camera outside of Simpson’s apartment.
 13 Kareem contends, “[i]f there was surveillance of Simpson by the FBI starting in
 14 March 2015, it is material to Kareem because *we believe* it will show little or no
 15 connection between Simpson and Kareem and put the lie to much of Ali Soofi’s
 16 testimony.” (emphasis added) (CR 559 at 10-11.)

17 This argument, again, is pure speculation. Kareem essentially is seeking a log
 18 of every aspect of the government’s investigation of Simpson, before and after the
 19 Garland attack, in order to uncover wrongdoing he speculates must have been done
 20 by investigators. First, such speculation is unfounded. Kareem points to no evidence
 21 to support the notion that he was targeted for prosecution for any reason other than
 22 the evidence that led investigators to him. Second, nothing in the law requires such
 23 sweeping disclosure, especially in the absence of particular information showing that
 24 disclosure would actually be relevant and helpful to the defense. “[C]ourts must also
 25 take care that [in this case, alleged] wrongdoing by investigators that has no bearing
 26 on the matter before the court not be used as a diversion from fairly assessing the
 27 prosecution’s case. Like any other potential evidence, information about police

1 corruption must be evaluated by reference to the ordinary rules of criminal procedure
 2 and evidence. . . ." *United States v. Ulbricht*, 858 F.3d 71, 105 (2d Cir. 2017). The
 3 argument that the believed surveillance of Simpson would have been material
 4 because Kareem believes the alleged surveillance would have shown little or no
 5 connection between Simpson and Kareem, in turn impeaching Ali Soofi, is pure
 6 speculation that would have confused the jury and wasted the court's time and
 7 resources.

8 b. Statements from other trials related to the Garland attack are entirely
 9 consistent with the Governments' position in this case.

10 The defense stated that: (a) the testimony of A.S. in the Wahid trial was
 11 inconsistent with the testimony given at Kareem's trial; and (b) the prosecutor's
 12 opening statement in the Hendricks trial was a party admission, and "logic suggests
 13 that having made a statement to one effect on a given issue should estop that party
 14 from later asserting a contrary position." (CR 559 at 14 n.2.). The statements from
 15 other trials related to the Garland attack are consistent with the Government's
 16 position in Kareem's case and do not warrant a new trial on these grounds.

17 1. The testimony of A.S. in the Wahid trial was aimed at establishing
 18 Kareem as the most frequent visitor to the Simpson/Soofi apartment,
 19 not to describe the precise frequency of Kareem's presence.

20 The testimony of A.S. in the Wahid trial was consistent in all material respects
 21 with his trial testimony in the instant case and is not new evidence that would,
 22 standing alone or in combination with Kareem's other allegations, justify a new trial.
 23 First, the focus of A.S.'s testimony in the Wahid trial, three years after the trial in
 24 this case, was different. The focus in the Wahid trial was on Wahid's false
 25 statements to the FBI and his conduct in attempting to convince A.S. not to talk to
 26 the FBI and to provide misleading information to the FBI.

27 A.S.'s testimony about Kareem in the Wahid trial provided background and
 28 context for his testimony about Wahid and Wahid's motives for attempting to sway

1 A.S. The testimony merely established that Kareem was the most frequent visitor to
2 the Soofi/Simpson apartment; it did not enumerate the frequency of his visits.

3 Contrary to Kareem's assertion, A.S. did not testify that Kareem was
4 consistently at the apartment throughout the week during A.S.'s time at the
5 apartment. Rather, in response to a somewhat leading question designed to guide
6 him to the subject of the coming questions, he stated Kareem's status as the most
7 frequent visitor to the apartment was consistent throughout the time A.S. resided at
8 the apartment:

9 Q. So Abdul Malik, was he there the most of any other
10 visitor who didn't live at the house or something
11 else?

12 A. He was the most frequent person that would visit.

13 Q. And was that pretty consistent throughout the time
14 that you were in the house?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Who was the second most frequent visitor?

17 A. Other than that, it was just AK

18 (RT 2/27/19 141.)

19 In the Wahid trial the government also introduced a timeline of text messages
20 and call detail records Kareem and Wahid exchanged after the Garland attack. The
21 timeline contained the same information that was admitted in Kareem's trial but in
22 a different format. The timeline demonstrated Kareem's involvement in the initial
23 contact between Wahid and A.S. This in turn demonstrated Wahid was seeking to
24 avoid scrutiny of both Kareem and himself when he attempted to tamper with A.S.
25 To the extent they even exist, inconsistencies in A.S.'s testimony about the timing
26 of Kareem's presence in the apartment were insignificant and do not cast doubt on
27 the verdict in this case. Delving into the minutiae of the timing of Kareem's presence
28

1 in the apartment would have consumed more time than the subject warranted given
 2 the purpose of that portion of A.S.'s testimony.

3 2. The prosecutor's opening statement in the *Hendricks* trial was not a
 4 party admission.

5 The prosecutor's statement in the Hendricks trial was not an admission of any
 6 sort – it was at most a qualified statement about Hendricks's attempts to get the
 7 undercover FBI employee to attack the contest. To the extent Kareem suggests
 8 estoppel should come into play, the government has maintained throughout this case,
 9 and well before the Hendricks trial took place, that Simpson did not trust Hendricks,
 10 and Hendricks did not play any role in the attack itself. (CR 441 at 4-7.) This Court
 11 agreed in its order denying the original Motion for New Trial. (CR 469 at 9.) The
 12 prosecutor's statement in the Hendricks trial, "Now, this defendant did not plan or
 13 participate in this attack, nor is he on trial for this attack," was entirely consistent
 14 with the position the government previously declared in the instant case. (Hendricks
 15 RT 3/13/18 622-23.)

16 **4. Taken cumulatively, Kareem's claims do not warrant a new trial.**

17 In all, none of Kareem's arguments, standing alone or cumulatively,
 18 establishes the existence of a *Brady*, *Giglio*, or Rule 16 violation. Courts evaluate
 19 the cumulative effect of *Brady/Giglio* claims collectively after evaluating each claim
 20 individually. *United States v. Kohring*, 637 F.3d 895, 903 (9th Cir. 2011).

21 Cumulative error applies only when multiple errors exist such that our
 22 review of them would be better served by examining the prejudice
 23 collectively, rather than through "a balkanized, issue-by-issue harmless
 24 error review." *United States v. Wallace*, 848 F.2d 1464, 1476 (9th Cir.
 25 1988). There were not multiple errors here and therefore there cannot
 be cumulative error. See *United States v. Jeremiah*, 493 F.3d 1042,
 1047 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[B]ecause we hold that there was no error
 committed by the district court, Jeremiah's theory of cumulative error
 necessarily fails").

26 *United States v. Lindsay*, 931 F.3d 852, 869 (9th Cir. 2019).

27 An item-by-item analysis of Kareem's claims in his Motion for New Trial
 28 reveals no *Brady* violation occurred because Defense counsel either had access to

the information or the evidence was not exculpatory or material to the defense. (CR 459 at 7–10.) Likewise, Kareem’s new arguments are inconsequential and do not create a reasonable probability that, in light of the entire trial record in this case, had the evidence been disclosed, the result of the proceeding would have been different. *See Turner v. United States*, 137 S. Ct. 1885, 1893-94 (2017); *Kohring*, 637 F.3d at 903. The totality of Kareem’s claims – many arising out of his expedited trial strategy – do not in any way cast doubt on the trial evidence that demonstrated his participation in the conspiracies charged in the indictment, his false statements to the FBI, and his possession of a firearm after having been convicted of a felony.

5. **The Government's broad disclosure of information does not expand its discovery obligations.**

The Government made a commitment to disclose a wide array of information in this case post trial and respond to Kareem's allegations with transparency. That said, “[T]he prosecut[ion] is not required [under *Brady*] to deliver [its] entire file to defense counsel. . . .” *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 675 (1985). *Brady* does not require the government to disclose every scrap of evidence that could conceivably benefit a defendant. *See, e.g., Moore v. Illinois*, 408 U.S. 786, 795 (1972) (“We know of no constitutional requirement that the prosecution make a complete and detailed accounting to the defense of all police investigatory work”). “Under our system of criminal justice, the issue submitted to the jury is whether the accused is guilty or not guilty. The jury is not asked to render judgment about non-parties, nor is it normally asked to render a verdict on the government’s investigation.” *United States v. McVeigh*, 153 F.3d 1166, 1192 (10th Cir. 1998).

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing and the previous briefing on this subject (CR 319, 324, 441, 548, & 550), the United States respectfully requests the Court deny Kareem's Supplemental Motion for New Trial and declare that it does not raise a substantial

1 issue to warrant a remand of jurisdiction from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth
2 Circuit.

3 Respectfully submitted this 21st day of August, 2019.

4 MICHAEL BAILEY
5 United States Attorney
District of Arizona

6 *s/Kristen Brook*
7 *s/Joseph E. Koehler*
KRISTEN BROOK
8 JOSEPH E. KOEHLER
Assistant U.S. Attorneys

9
10 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

11 I hereby certify that on the 21st day of August, 2019, I electronically filed the
foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, and that true and
12 accurate copies have been transmitted electronically to counsel for the defendant
via the ECF system.

13 Daniel Drake & Daniel Maynard, Attorneys for Defendant

14 By: */s Joseph E. Koehler*

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28